BLOOMINGTON

AND MORMAL.

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ILLUSTRATED

Blomington and Normal

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VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS HOUSES, RESIDENCES, PROMINENT CITIZENS.

PARKS, ETC.

...1896 ...

ILLUSTRATED BLOOMINGTON AND NORMAL
PUBLISHED BY
PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

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OF ILLUSTRATED BLOOMINGTON AND NORMAL WAS DONE BY THE PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.

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WERE MADE BY MESSRS. C. U. WILLIAMS AND C. E. JONES.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THIS COMPANY

E ACKNOWLEDGE our obligations to those who have favored us with subscriptions to space in this publication. By the confidence thus silently expressed in our ability to perfect what we proposed, they made it possible for us to give to the citizens of Bloomington and Normal this beautiful book at a reasonable price

Bloomington in History.

Its Origin and Early Settlement.

RADITION relates a story of some white immigrants who, passing by what is now Orendorff Springs, en voute from Indiana to Peoria, left a keg of whisky hidden near the springs, while they went in search of game and to look at the country. A party of Kickapoo Indians, who had come to the springs for water, happened upon the whisky and appropriated it. In commemoration of their great discovery, the Indians named the surrounding timber "Keg Grove." This, then, was the name of the spot which attracted John Hendrix and John W. Dawson, the pioneers of McLean county, to settle there with their

families. John Hendrix was the first to arrive, in 1822, when he settled in the southern part of Keg Grove, and was followed in a few weeks by John W. Dawson and his family. William Orendorff and his wife, and young Thomas Orendorff, in 1823, settled at the grove, followed in the early part of 1824 by W. H. Hodge, Mr. Goodheart, William Walker and family, Ebenezer Rhodes, and others, until at the close of the year 1824, eighteen families had located there.

Elizabeth Ann Hendrix, daughter of John Hendrix, born May 3, 1823, was the first white child born in McLean county.

Keg Grove was not at this time in McLean county. When Illinois was admitted into the Union, in 1818, Crawford county had jurisdiction over this region. The next year, however, a rearranging of county lines in the state placed it in Clark county.

Fayette county was organized in 1821, with its county seat at Vandalia, and it was as a part of this county that the pioneers found Keg Grove. The region around the grove became populated very rapidly, and because of the distance to Vandalia the settlers were at a great disadvantage in the transaction of county business. Vermilion county was organized in 1826, and included the area now occupied by McLean county.

This state of affairs only held for a year, and during this time very little county business was transacted. In 1827 the region came under the control of the newly organized county of Tazewell, whose county seat was Mackinawtown. The name of our little settlement had been changed before this to Blooming Grove, at the suggestion of Mrs. William Orendorff, though the old name clung to it for some time.

About the year 1829, the idea of forming a separate county, with Blooming Grove as its county seat, was first discussed among the settlers. New men had come into the community, prominent among whom were James Latta, William Evans, and James Allin. The first house in what is now the city of Bloomington was built by William Evans, on the southeast corner of Grove and Evans streets. In 1839, James Allin, who for a year previous had been running a store on the farm of William Walker, moved to the present site of the Stipp place, on the southeast corner of Grove and East streets. Here he established the only trading-post within the present boundaries of McLean county, and

thereby usurped a good share of the trade of the farmers who had previously gone to Vandalia. Mackinawtown, and Springfield, to transact county business or have grain ground.

All during this period of growth in the grove, James Allin had been maturing his plans for the establishment of a county with Bloomington as its county seat. His observation had shown him that the Indian trails from the east to the west, and from Chicago to Kaskaskia and the south, all crossed at this point, and he shrewdly saw that stage routes could easily be made to pass over these same trails, and open the little settlement to the world

The Orendorff families were the most prominent at the grove, and they certainly possessed enough influence to have secured the location of a town on their land, the center of population of the district, had they so desired. Mr. William Orendorff remarked, however, that he did not wish to have his land cut up into patches for a little town.

The deep snow of the winter of 1830-31 delayed the commission from assembling on the second Monday in February, 1831. As soon as possible thereafter they reported their selection of the site of the county seat in the Orendorff neighborhood, but owing to the objection of Mr. Orendorff which we have given above, it could not be located there. During the session of the legislature, James Latta and Thomas Orendorff went to the capitol with a petition for the new county. Early in 1830, Mr. Allin bought the claim of a William Evans (not related to the one who built the first house in Bloomington), which embraced the main portion of what is now the town of Bloomington, and built his store thereon.

When the act for the incorporation of McLean county passed, three persons were named to locate the county seat who were friendly to Mr. Allin. They approved of the site which he had selected, and reported in favor of locating the county seat at the north side of Blooming Grove and calling it Bloomington.

Becomes a County Seat.

Bloomington's real history began on Independence day, 1831,—when the nation itself was celebrating its fifty fifth birthday. On this day, the twenty-three acres which had been donated by Mr. Allin for the use of the county (having been previously divided into lots), were sold at public auction to raise money to build a court house.

The lots sold briskly, and at good prices, considering the times, the highest price paid being 839, for the site on which now stands the First National Bank. A court house was soon built on the land donated for the purpose, and the permanent location of the city established. In 1831, the population of Bloomington was about eighty, which was increased in 1834 to about one hundred and eighty, and in 1836 to 450. Commercial Bloomington, during this period, can not be said to have kept pace with the increase of population.

In 1836, the year in which a new brick court house was built, at a cost of 88,500, the first effects of the financial distress, which culminated in the panic of 1837, were felt in Bloomington. In the words of Asahel Gridley: "The real estate speculation was one of the causes of our financial trouble in 1836 and 1837. Town lots here at that time brought as high as 8150 a lot. After the crash came, they did not bring over 85 apiece. I went to Philadelphia in 1836, and sold about \$20,000 or \$30,000 worth of lots, and these lots, after the panic, could be bought at almost any price. Many of the lots I sold at that

time, and, in fact, the majority of the purchasers never thought it worth while to pay taxes on them. The lots here in Allin and Gridley's addition would not bring over four or five dollars, and parties in the East let them go for taxes."

In 1841 the bankruptcy law went into force, and we are told that nearly every one doing business took advantage of it.

During this period of hard times, such men as Jesse W. Fell, Asahel Gridley, James Allin, Judge David Davis, and others, never faltered in their labors for the advancement of the young town, so that before 1845 Bloomington was again on its feet, and its growth was more rapid and substantial than before. In 1845, the population was about eight hundred, and in 1850 this figure had been doubled, the census taken by William McCullough giving us 1611 persons within the corporate limits of the town.

It was not until about 1850 that the effects of the panic had entirely disappeared, but the recovery had been steady and strong. At this date Bloomington had several churches, a number of good schools, and the people were taking active steps to secure a new city government, as the village organization then existing had become inadequate.

An Era of Growth.

This year (1850) marks the beginning of an era of prosperity which continued through the terrible disturbance of trade and of all business interests during the Civil War. A charter was secured in 1851, which placed the city in such a position that it rapidly became one of the best governed of Illinois towns.

In 1852, great impetus was given to the growth and enterprise of the city by the establishment of the route of the Illinois Central Railroad, with Bloomington as a point on its line. On May 23, 1853, this road was running cars from LaSalle to Bloomington, and in the fall of the same year the Chicago & Alton had its line in operation from this city to Springfield. The shops of this road were located here in 1853, and as early as 1857 were employing 180 men.

When it was made certain that Bloomington was to be one of the best towns in Illinois, not only business houses but many really palatial residences were erected, among which were those of General Gridley, built at a cost of \$40,000; General Orme, Governor Matteson, Colonel Boyd, and many others. The old Methodist church was built in 1850; the Baptist in 1857; the Second Presbyterian also, was built about this time. The old National Bank building was built in 1860; the Ashley Honse, which had been commenced in 1857, was completed in 1862, and many other business blocks were erected. Before 1860 there were completed or in process of erection the Normal University, the old Wesleyan University, Major's Female College, Conover's Female Seminary, and the Fourth Ward School. The erection and operation of Flagg's large plow factory, and the many other shops, gave Bloomington the appearance of a factory town. In 1857 the jail, at the corner of Market and Center streets, was built.

The population of the community underwent a great change. Foreigners now-began to arrive, and by 1860 we find at least two thousand, mostly Irish and German. They were all hard-working, industrious people, who for the most part had come here during the construction of the railroads and the Chicago & Alton shops, increasing the population of Bloomington to about eight thousand.

In 1866, the old postoffice (on the site of the new Griesheim building), Schroeder's opera house, the Liberty Block, and other buildings were completed.

Rebuilding the Chicago & Alton Shops.

October 31, of the following year, the Chicago & Alton shops were burned, and in order to assure the rebuilding of them here the city voted \$55,000 in bonds and vacated several streets and alleys for the use of the company. After the legality of these bonds was established (by an act of the legislature over the Governor's veto), the shops were rebuilt on the present grand scale.

In 1868 the new court house was built, and the high school building was completed. In the same year, the First, Third, and Fifth ward school houses, the Congregational church, and the residences of R. E. Williams, Lawrence Weldon, Dwight Harwood, W. F. Flagg, and Peter Whitmer were built. This period also witnessed the construction of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, now a part of the Big Four system: the Jacksonville branch of the Alton, and the commencement of the Lafayette & Bloomington railroad, now the Lake Erie & Western. All of these roads helped to enhance the value of property and increase the volume of business.

Between 1870 and 1877 there were built, among many others, the postoffice building (corner of Center and Front streets), the People's bank, the Livingston block, Washington block, the Wesleyan college, the Minerva block, Oberkoetter's wholesale buildings, and the one now occupied by Beich's candy factory, the Ives Block, Durley block, and many others.

There were also built before 1880, the First Methodist church, the Episcopal church, the Holy Trinity Catholic church, and a number of smaller churches. Among the residences erected between 1870-75 were those of Judge Davis, built in 1871, and that of Dr. C. Wakefield, in 1878. In 1878 the City Hall was erected.

The population of Bloomington was about twenty thousand in 1880, and it ranked fifth in size among the cities of the state. Since then Bloomington has enjoyed a steady, substantial growth in population, business, and wealth. Because of the many great men who have graced the legislative halls and judicial courts of our state and nation, the city has wielded an influence more than commensurate with its size.

Some of Its Attractions and Advantages.

Few cities in the West are able to lay claim to as many home-loving citizens as Bloomington. It is truly a city of homes, as all the desirable elements of such a city exist here. In addition to living in a community where the laws of the land are honestly, impartially, and strictly enforced, our citizens feel the influences of good society, good schools, good churches, and all other educating and refining institutions needed to make people contented and happy. Our city government has given us the best sidewalks in the state: is rapidly providing the best street pavements (more than six and one-half miles being constructed during the summer of 1896); our sewers are built; our city water is the purest and best in the world, and is well distributed, and we have one of the best street railway systems in the country.

Our residences are remarkably neat and tastefully built. A large proportion of them are truly elegant. Our two parks are being well improved, are a constant source of enjoyment to rich and poor, and on every side the eye meets evidences of cultivation, good taste, and refinement.

Its Prosperity and Location.

The magnificent situation of Bloomington, in the center of the richest agricultural region of the world, makes its future growth a certainty. In no sense can Bloomington be classed among the "boom cities." Its growth and improvements are both steady and permanent. The agricultural capabilities of McLean county, of which Bloomington is the county seat, are the sound and solid basis on which rest its prosperity. As a well-lighted, well-watered, and well-paved city. Bloomington has a reputation throughout the western states second to none of its size. This city is the birthplace of the modern improved form of brick pavement. Since the introduction of brick as a pavement in this city twenty-one years ago, there have been hundreds of miles of it put down by western cities, but there is at present no city except Chicago which has as many miles of brick pavement as is now laid here.

Educational Facilities, Churches, and Societies.

The public schools of Bloomington are the pride of its citizens, and their claim to a high degree of excellence is generally admitted. There are eighty-five teachers in the public schools, and nearly four thousand pupils. The school buildings, fourteen in number, are models of neatness and cleanliness. Great vigilance is exercised in the care of the health, morals, and education of the children, and it can be truly said that the public schools of Bloomington are among the model schools of the country.

The Illinois Wesleyan University, founded in 1853, and numbering now a faculty of twenty-one, and an attendance of four hundred students in its several departments, affords a curriculum (preparatory and collegiate) which is both satisfactory and thorough.

We also have the Bloomington Business College, one of the six colleges operated by Brown's Business College Company. The work done in this school is thorough in every department.

Located at Normal, two miles from our court house, and connected by electric street car line, is the State Normal University, which has long been known as one of the very best institutions in the Union for the education of teachers. The Normal department is mainly filled by appointment from the different counties, though quite a large number of the students prefer to pay their own tuition. Thoroughness and completeness are the great aims of the Normal in all of its departments, and its success has been so great that its seats are all taken, its rooms all occupied, and there is a pressing demand for more accommodations.

Bloomington in other particulars can lay claim to a very full and perfect social system. It is pre-eminently the home of societies, lodges, and organizations. There are no less than fifty-three well organized societies or lodges in Bloomington. Also, there is located here, the offices of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. and A.M., and the General Secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. There is said to be no other city in the United States so well organized into social, benevolent, insurance, and relief institutions as Bloomington.

The social life of the city is so permeated with musical, literary, philosophical, sectarian, non-sectarian, amusement, art, athletic, educational, legal, medical, military, juvenile, and other societies that its residents lead an enjoyable, progressive, and profitable existence, and are proud to cordially welcome all newcomers to share the pleasures of citizenship here.

financial, Jobbing, and Manufacturing Interests.

The banking institutions of Bloomington make a fine showing, proving that our commercial and manufacturing establishments are flourishing, and indicating an ability to still further supply all legitimate demands of borrowers.

The manufacturing interests of Bloomington are diversified, no special line being carried on to the exclusion of others. First in extent, we may mention the Chicago & Alton mammoth shops, which employ some 1,500 men in the different departments. They have, invested in the city, not less than \$5,000,000. Their employees alone would make a city of not less than 8,000 people. Following this, we have two foundries employing 125 men, with an annual output aggregating \$250,000; two stove foundries employing eighty men with sales of \$125,000 per year. Fifty people are employed in one medicine factory. which has annual sales to the amount of \$150,000. In the city are some five other factories engaged in manufacture of medicines, the sum of which will equal the one above mentioned, and a caramel factory that employs about three hundred people. There are three wood-working establishments, employing fifty men each, with sales of some \$200,000 per annum. Twelve brickyards of the city employ some 500 men, and manufacture 50,000,000 brick annually. Of these, probably more than one-half are used in paying streets. One brewery employs fifty men. Eighteen cigar factories employ 200 persons. One pork-packing company employs forty men. Two flour and two feed mills employ 150 men. One factory which prepares and packs tons of self-rising goods, baking powders, and grocers' specialties, employs fifty people. One canning factory employs 150 people during their season. Builders and contractors employ more than two hundred men, while there are boiler works, furniture manufactories, marble works, pump manufactories, gas works, and a very large number of other establishments, which employ 600 more, and which produce a large variety of manufactured articles.

The reading public are catered to by a dozen weekly and three daily newspapers, a school journal with a national reputation and subscription list, and several monthly publications.

We have two large public parks, a well stocked public library, fine commercial and social club rooms, opera houses, several large and commodions public halls, ample hotel accommodations, and an efficient paid fire department.

Mormal.

Normal was founded by Jesse W. Fell, and incorporated into a town April 6, 1858.

The State Normal University was located here (the town at that time being called North Bloomington) May 7, 1857, which marks an epoch in the growth of the town.

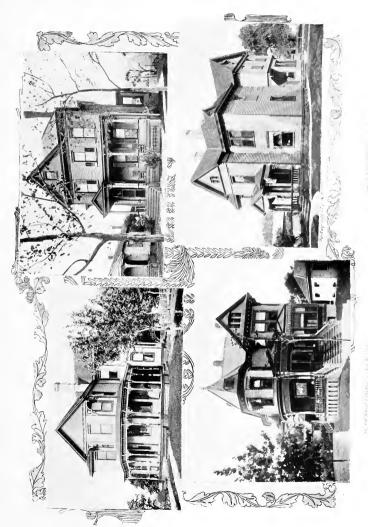
It has since enjoyed a steady increase in population, and is now one of the most flourishing of the smaller towns in the state.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphan Home is located at Normal. This great charitable institution was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1869. It stands today as a monument to its originators. Four hundred children are happy and contented there, and are being educated to become useful men and women.





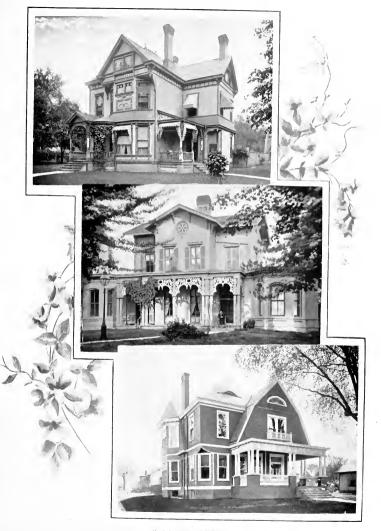
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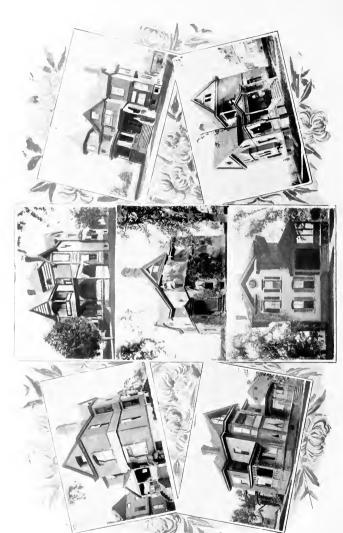


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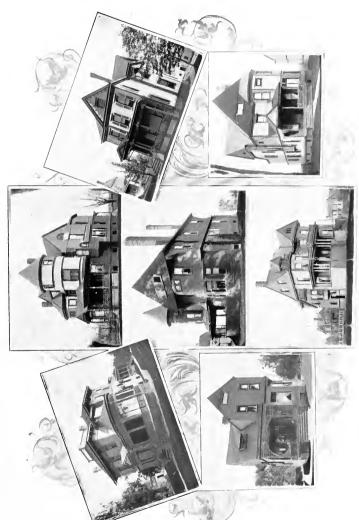


Mr. JOHN W. GRAN. Mrs. H. E. BURKE.

A GROUP OF EAST END RESIDENCES

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Mr. W. H. ALLLA. Wr. E. R. MORGAN



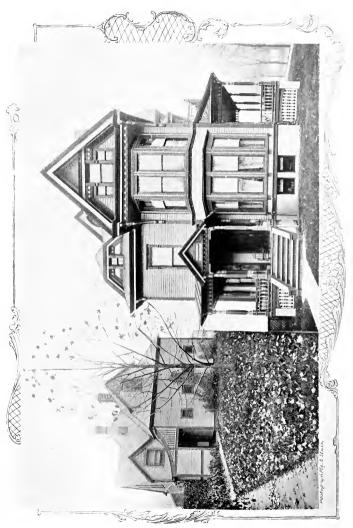
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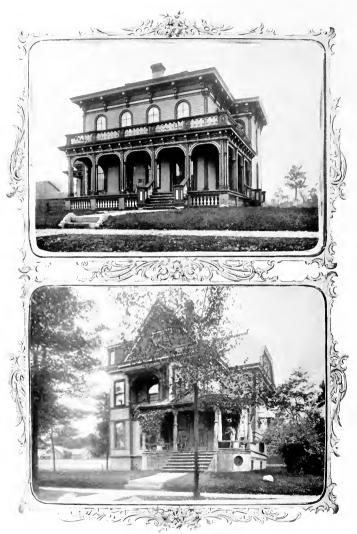
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EAST JEFFERSON STREET, Looking East From Colton Avenue.

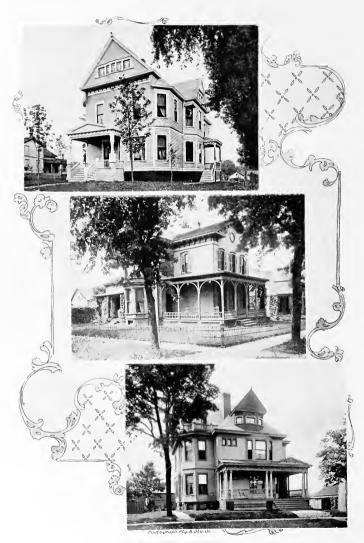


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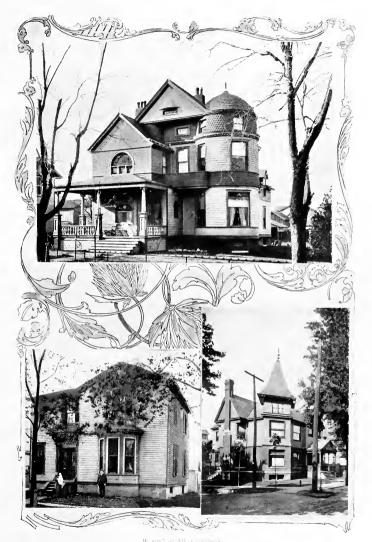


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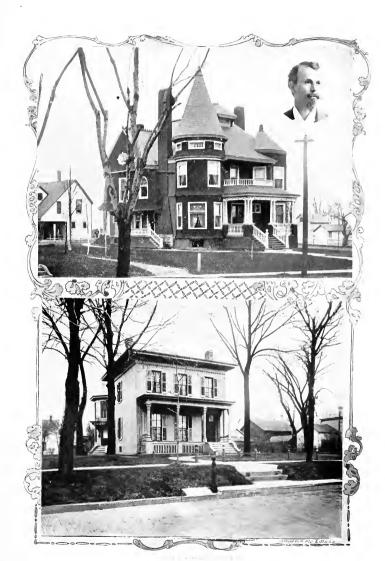
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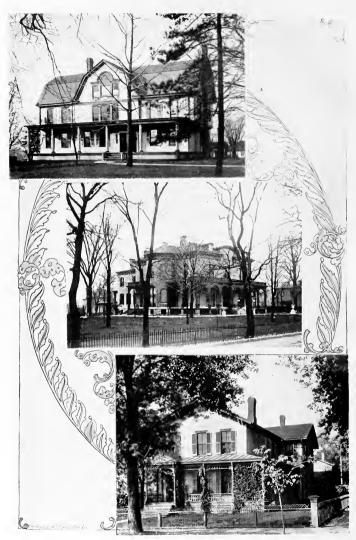


Mrs. JESSE WILLSON, 302 E. Locust. Mr. OSCAR WAKEFIELD, 506 E. Washington.

Mr. DOWITT'S. GRAY, 701 F. Wisharing. Col. J. F. HEFFERNAN, 706 E. Grove.



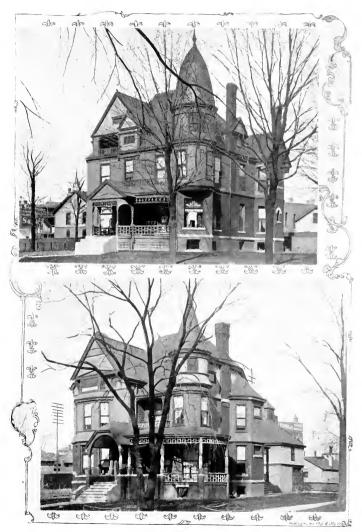
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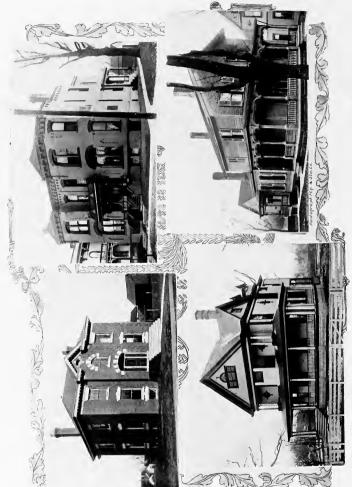


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Mr. T. C. KERRICK, 324 E. Locust.





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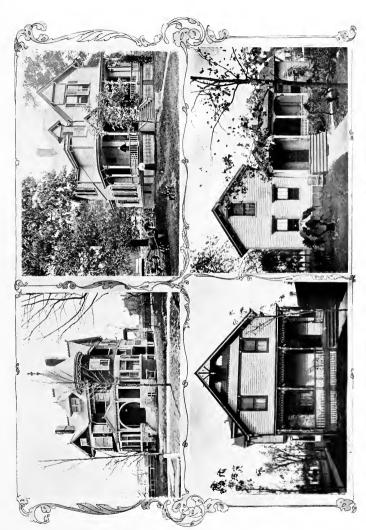
NORTH EAST STREET, Looking North From Mulberry.



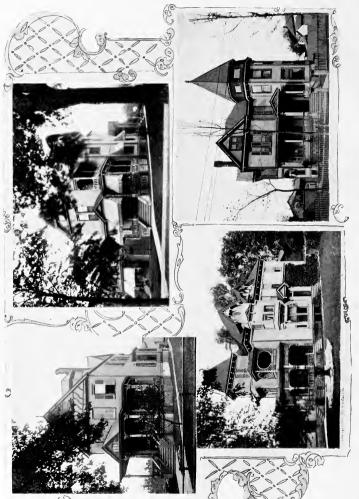
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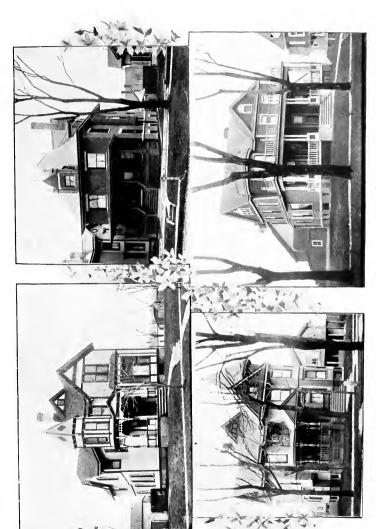


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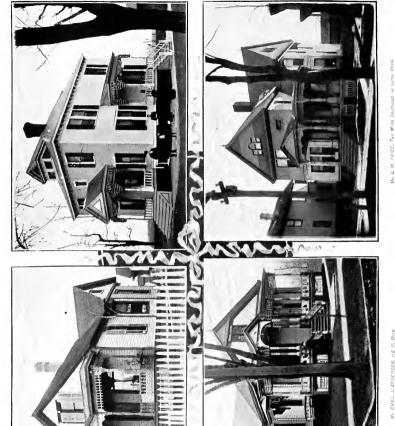


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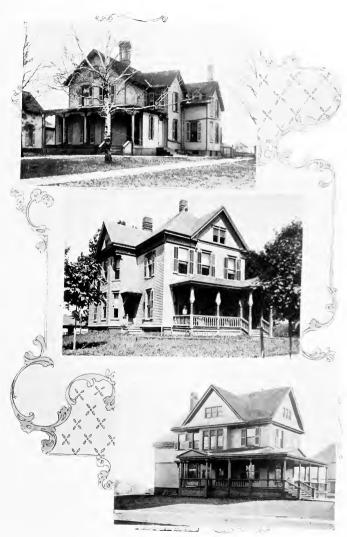


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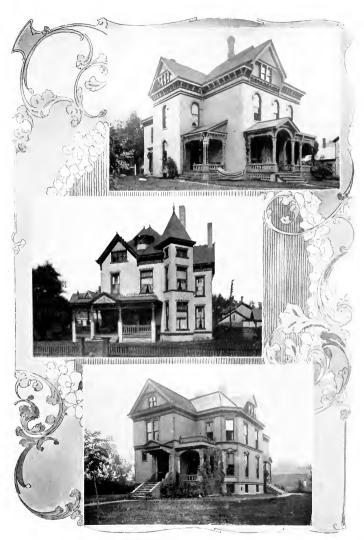
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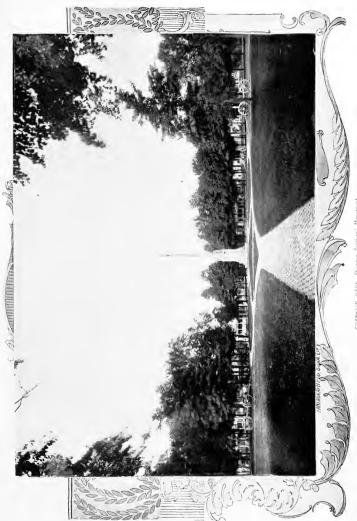
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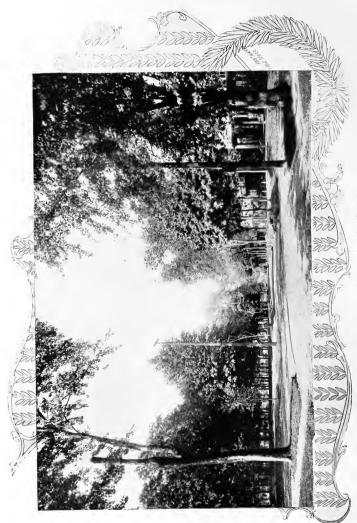
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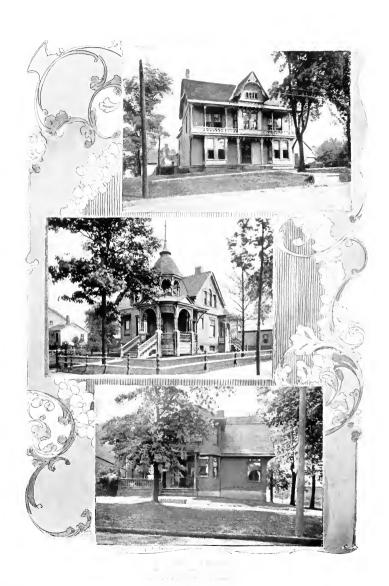


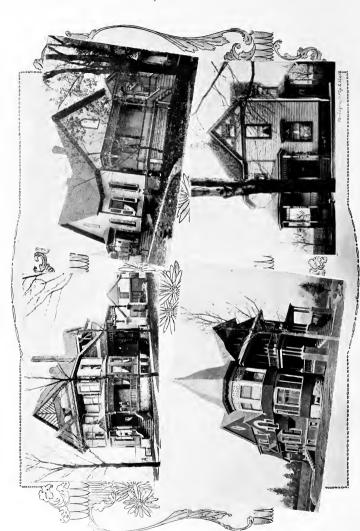


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NORTH McLEAN STREET, Looking North from Chestnut





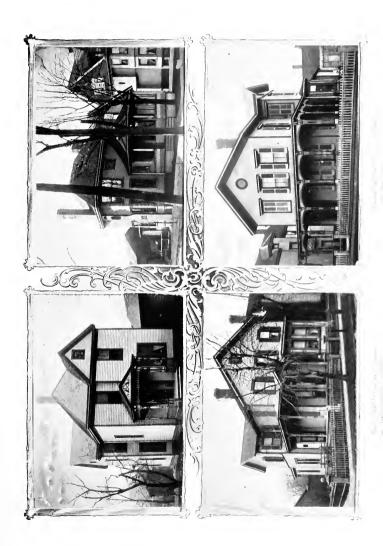
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Mr. A. B. SMITH, 702 E. Douglas. Mr. J. F. STRICKLE, 605 E. Locust.

















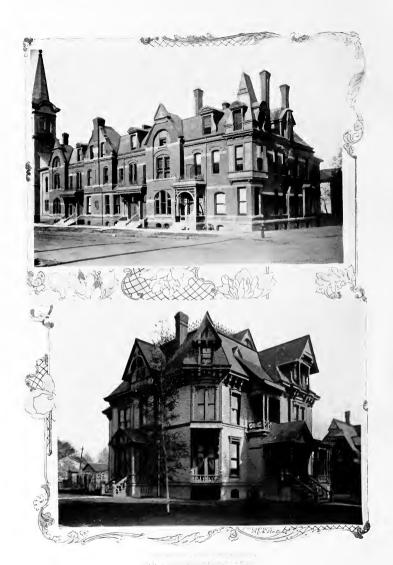
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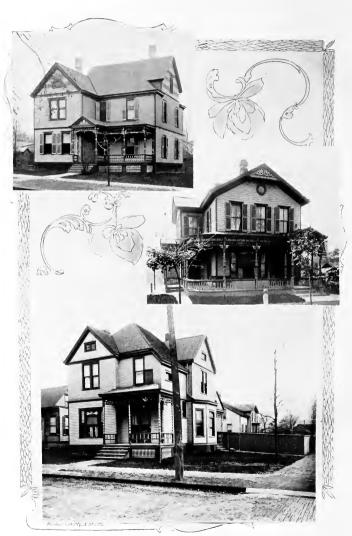








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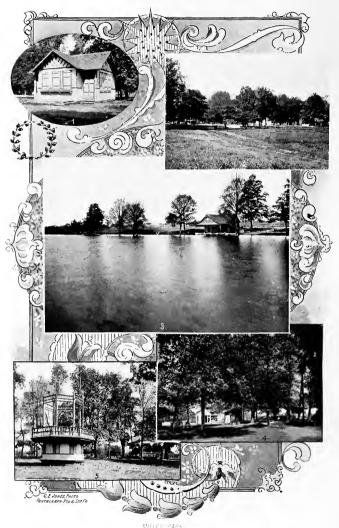
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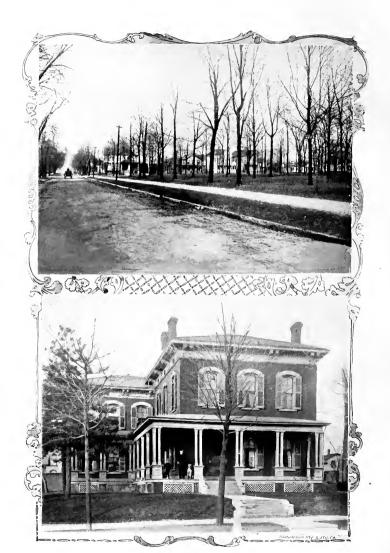


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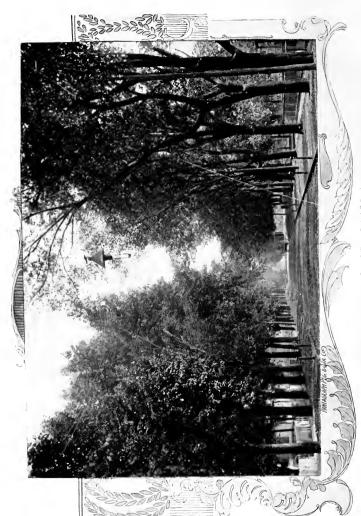


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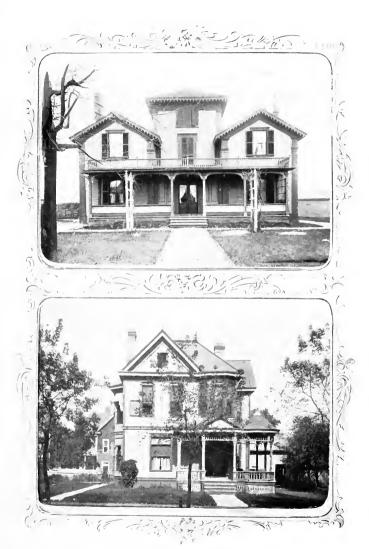


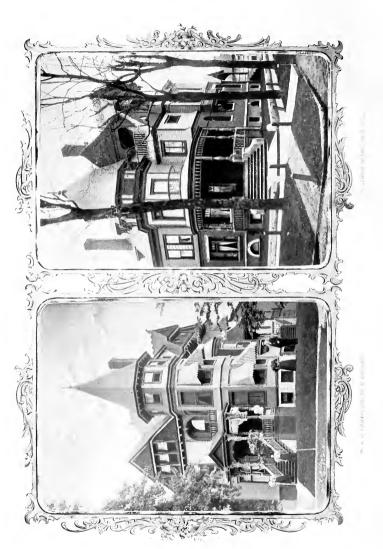


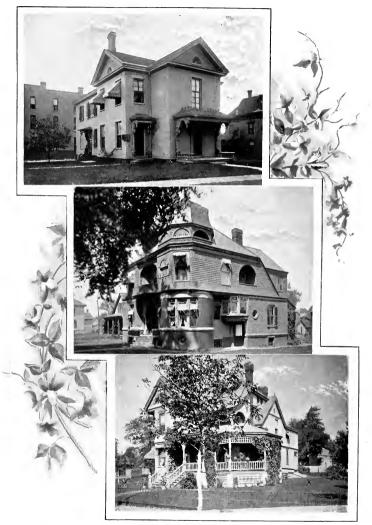
EAST GROVE STREET, East of Illinois Central Railroad.





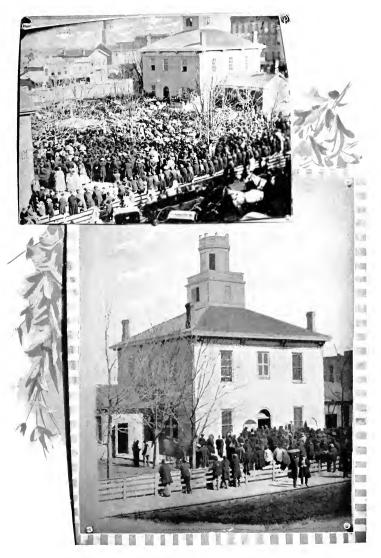








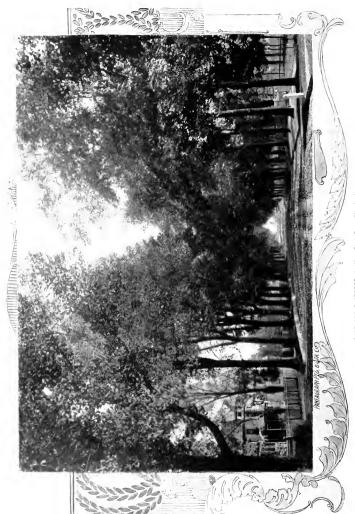
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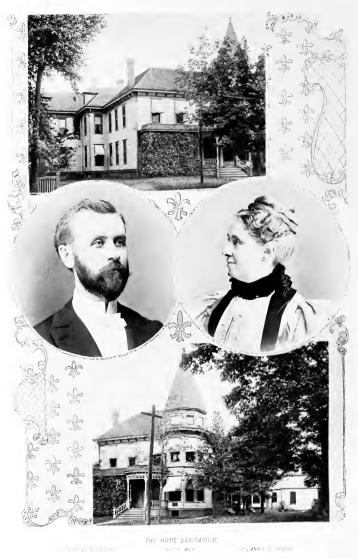
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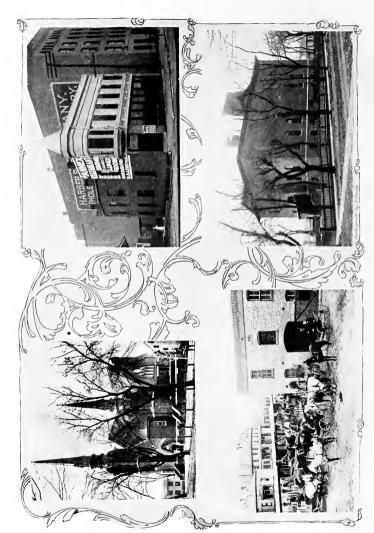






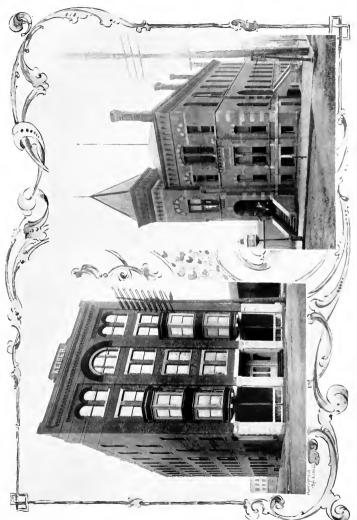






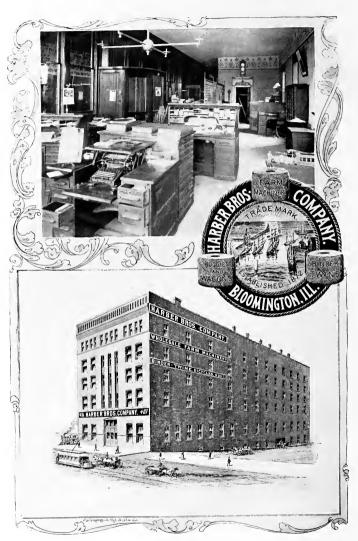
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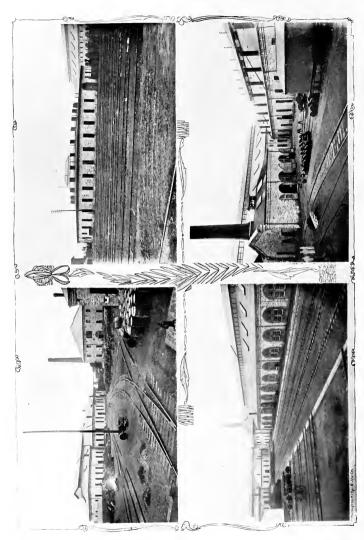
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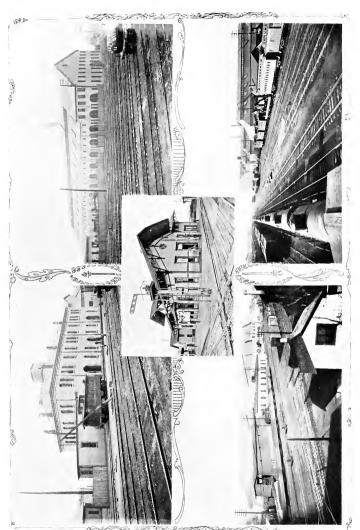
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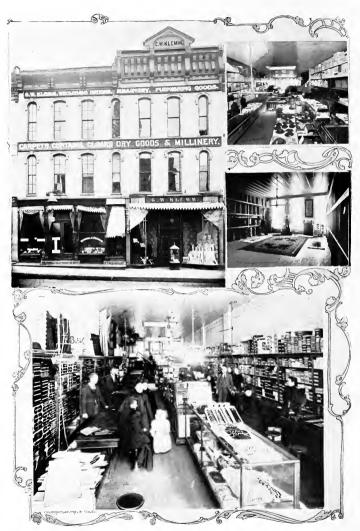
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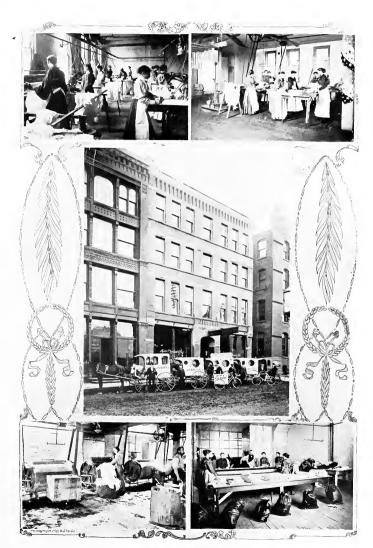
VIEWS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON PROPERTY IN BLOOMINGTON



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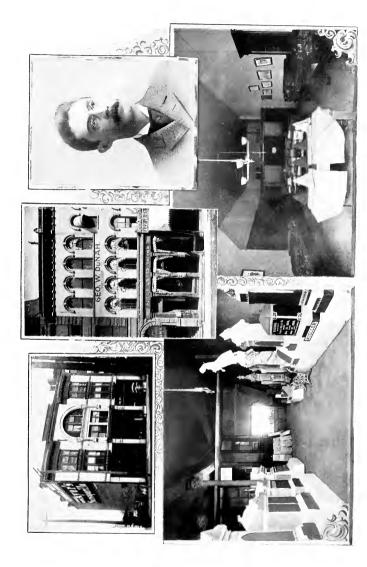
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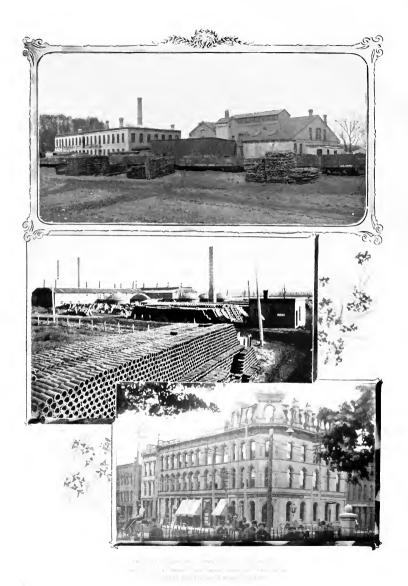
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OLD POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

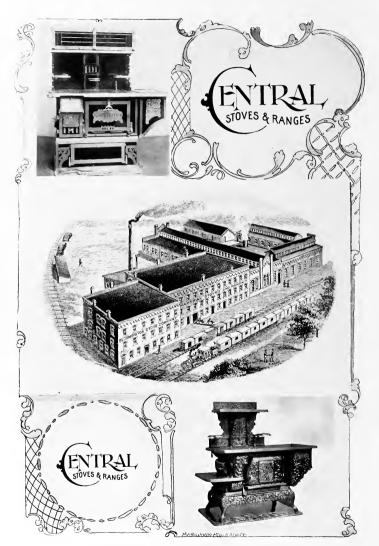
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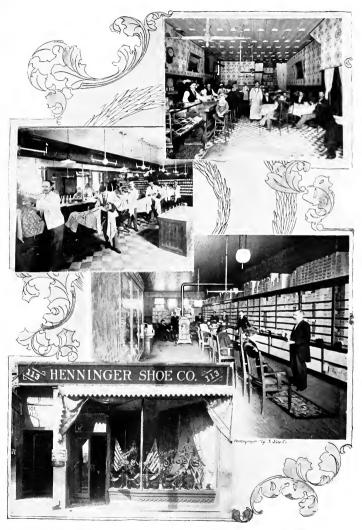




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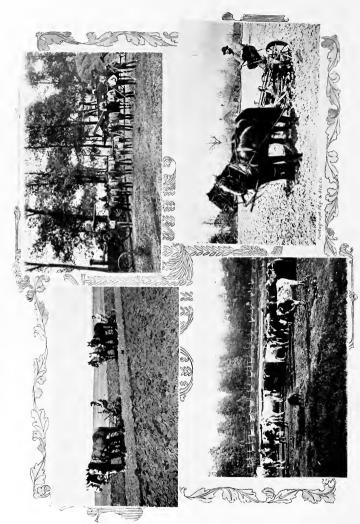
Mr. S. R. WHITE'S ENTERPRISES. 301-311 E. Bouglas.

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THE NEW WHITE BUILDING, Erected 1895.

PLANING WILL. FLATS.

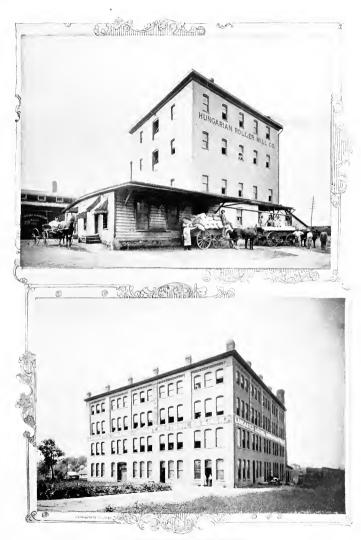


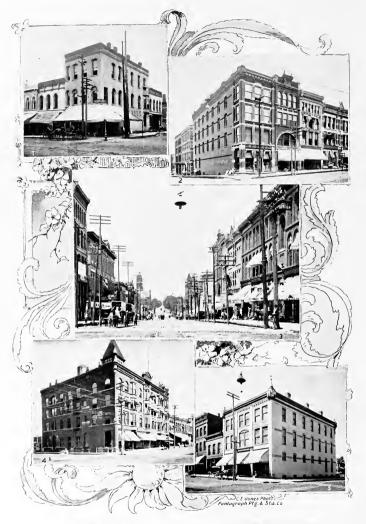


FAMILIAR SCENE FIVE MILES FROM COURT HOUSE ON A MOLEAN COUNTY FARM

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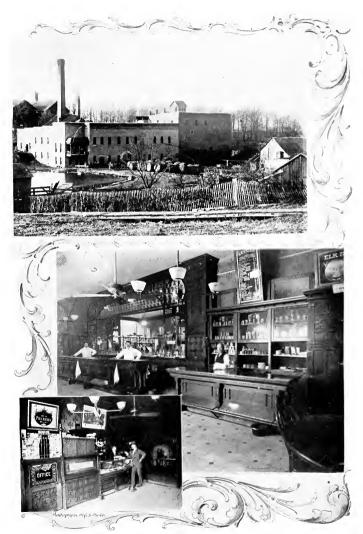
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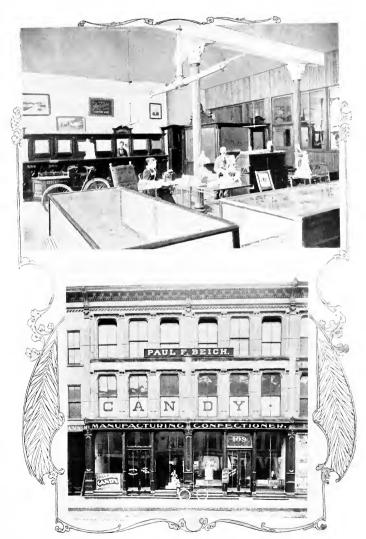
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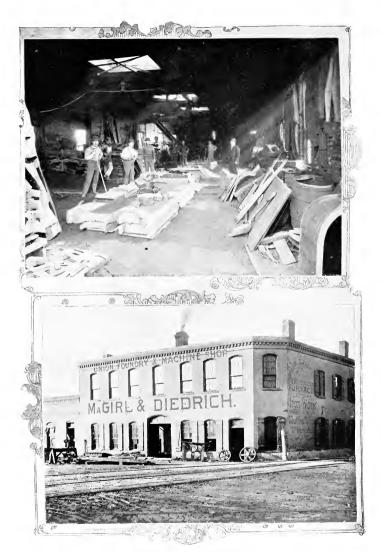


MEYER V WORNER & AREA, EV. ATER OF VIEWS THE SEVILLE





Mr. PAUL F. BEICH, Manufacturing Confectioner, 109-10 E. Front,



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 1 20 000 \$100 PMS 100 PMS.



MILEAN COLATY OFFIERS

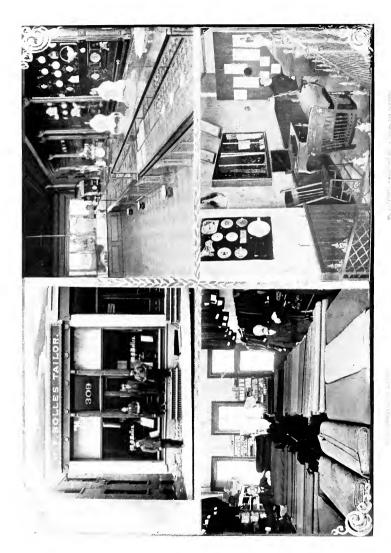
- I. Hon, T. F. THITON, C. GUT AUDIN.
 2. MI, JOHN A. FILLWILLER, Master J. C. H. Ps.,
 3. MI, I. H. LEATON, CIT OF CIETY ENGLY.
 4. MIR. JAMES ELDER, CITCUIT CIETY 1896——
- 5. Mr. R. L. FLEMING, States Attorney 1890-

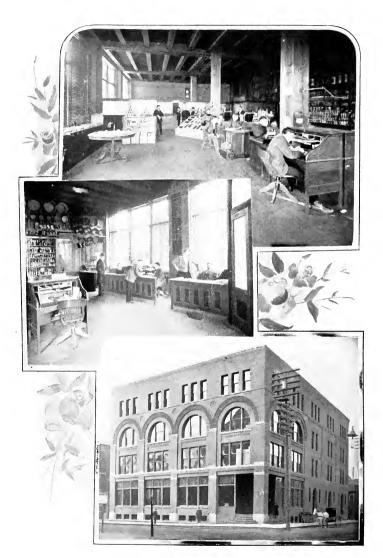


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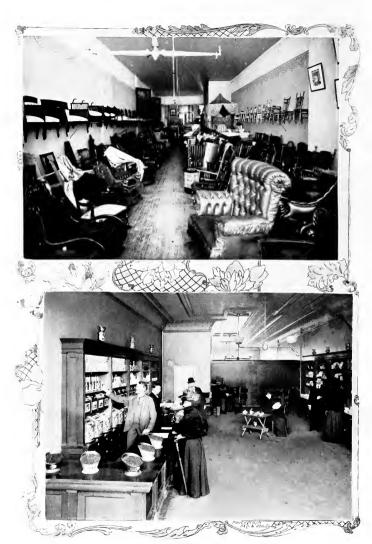




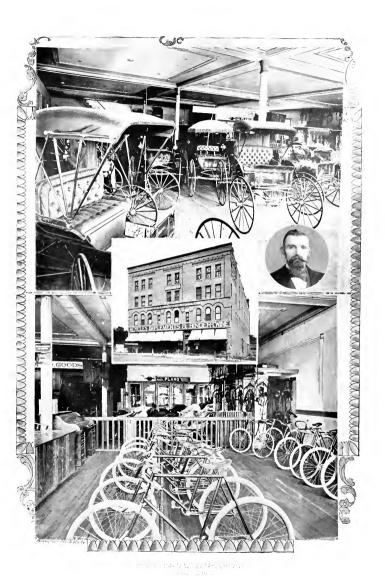


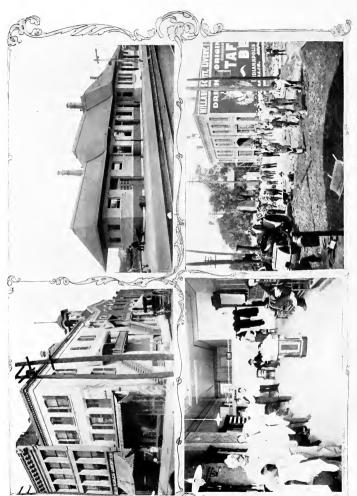


WHOLESALE GROCERY OF J. F. HUMPHREYS & CU. -



N. THOMPSON 4 SON CO.313 N. Main.
BLOOMINGTON CASH TEA STORE, 526 N. Main.







ATTURNETS OF SCOUNTINGTON,

-- Gor, IISEPH W, F.-En,
Mr. FRANA S. 41 KENA4A,
4. Mr. W. B. OARLOON,
4. Mr. FRANK Y, HAMILTON,
5. Mr. S. P. ROBINSON,



BLOOMINGTON MINISTERS.

THE THE METERS OF THE SECOND S

J. Res. WM. P. KANE.
I. Res. J. I. BURKE.
J. Rev. JAMES MILLER.
S. Rev. W. H. RUBINSON.

1. Res. 1. A. HUMPHREY ... 10. Res. 1 NOST CRAFT. 11. Res. R. S. BROWN, Autor d.

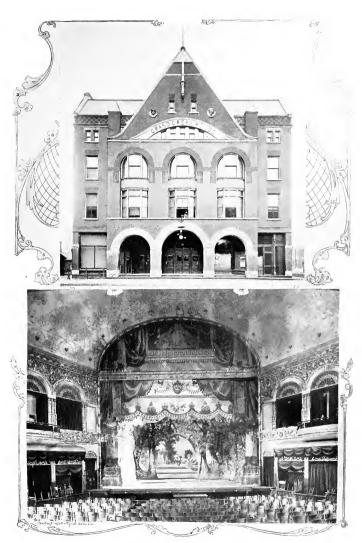


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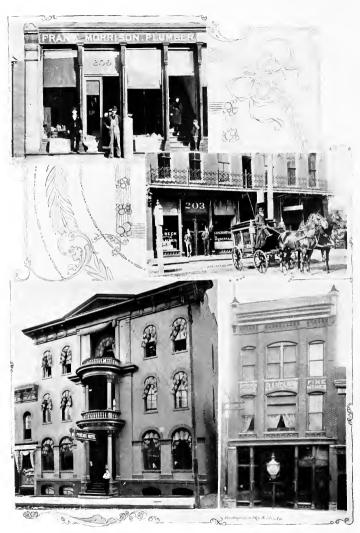
I. Mr. J. B. BATES, J. Wr. C. C. MARQUIS, T. Mr. H. O. DAVIS, 2. Mr. 401 10 | BOILEY. 5. Mr. L. 1 | 141 5. . Vr. E. r. Mc - c. 1. Mr. E. V. W. (2V 5 F = 1) 8. Vr. P. 4. FULSI V.

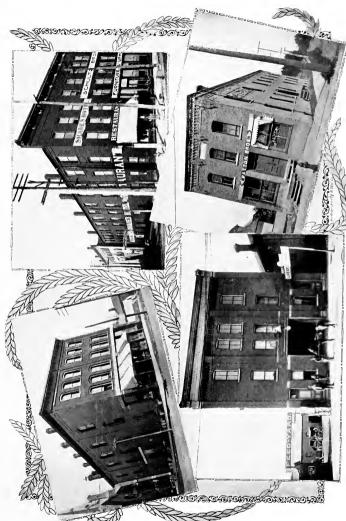


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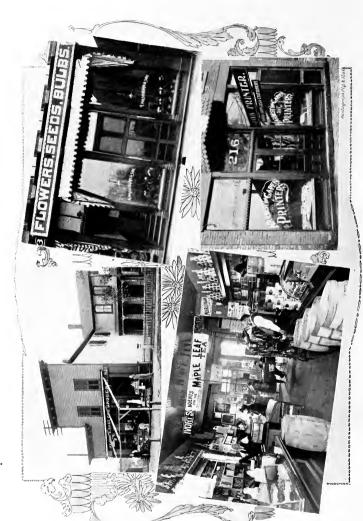


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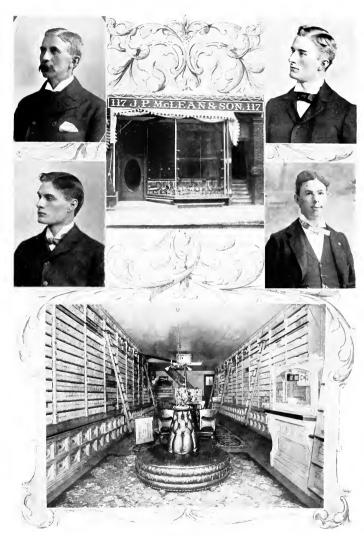


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A, WASHBURN \$ SUN, 531 N. Moril HARDESTY & GAPEN, JID W. North.

Mr. R. GRAFF, 819 E. Grove. FRINA & LUCAS, 402 N. Moin.



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INTER-STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.





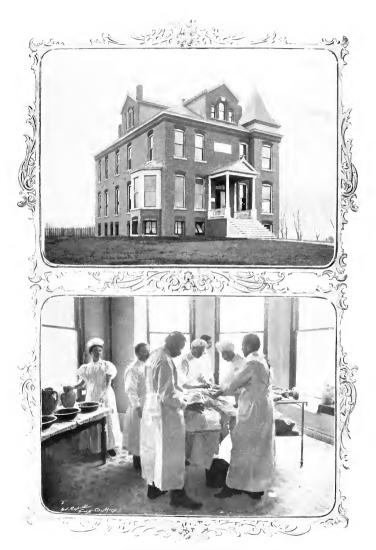
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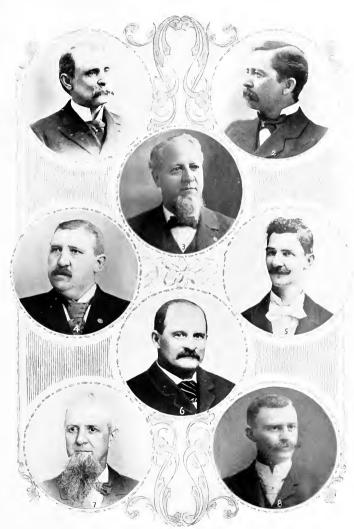


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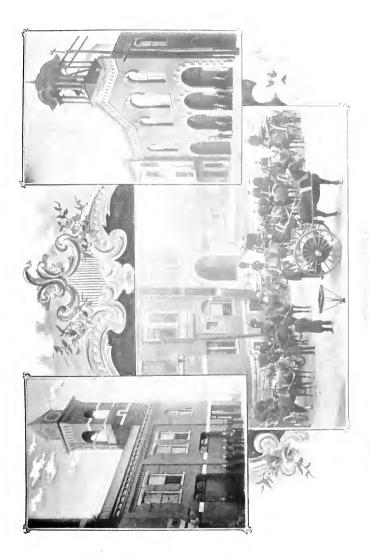
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- '. Mr. GEUT: HARRISON, AIT GENET BES. 1 CT. () 9. . Mr. W. W. HALL, AIT FEEL, C. GOTO G. C. CTO CUS. O. . Mr. A. S. HETFIELD, AT C. GENERAL SEALY, CO. AG. 4. Mr. M. GHAEL FRANK, AIT MEANS BROS., GRAV 4 Co., Birchington.

COMPANY D. FIFTH REGIMENT, I.N.G.





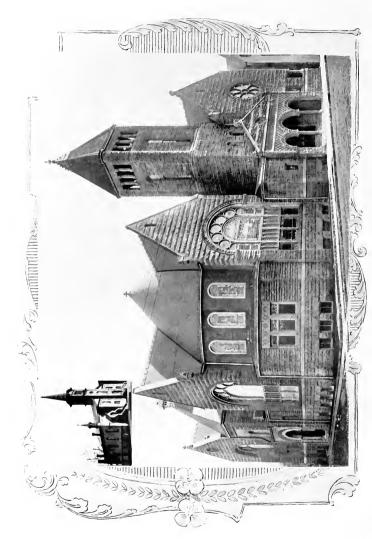
e. J. F r - S. McIntyra, Tonowanda A . 48. ., C. H. Carr. Shabbona No. 18.

. M. C. nell, Sautom of Tonawania No. 45.

- .n. Lottle, C. . R. Shappona A . 18.



M COAN CTREET, L . . . N . . .



NEW SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Erected 1890

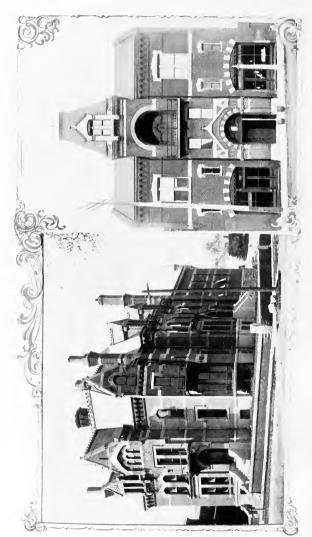


BUSINESS MEN OF BLOOMINGTON.

- 1. Mr. IUHN EDLI. 2. Mr. ALLISON HITCH. 3. Mr. E. E. WATKINS. 4. Mr. L. W. HOWARD.
- S. Mr. J. H. KIRK RATE CK.
 G. Mr. C. S. MORGAN.
 T. Mr. JOS. W. BOWLES.
 S. Mr. A. N. RINEHART.
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TURNER HALL.

MCLEAN COUNTY JAIL

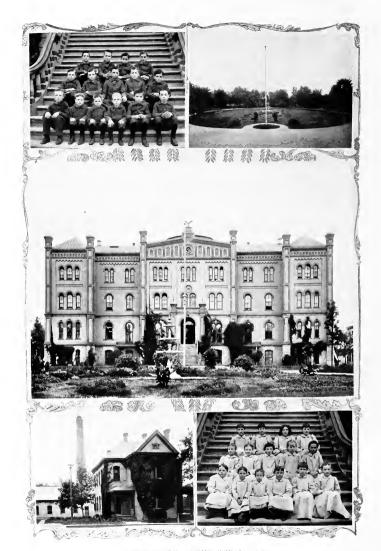




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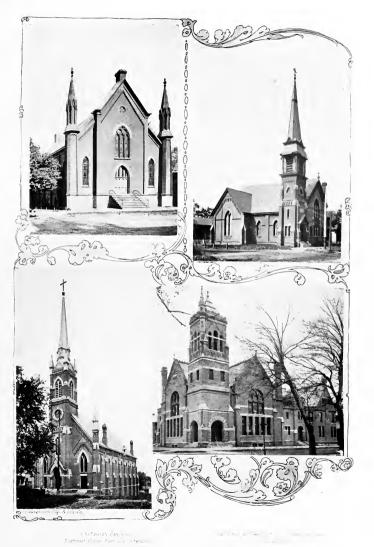
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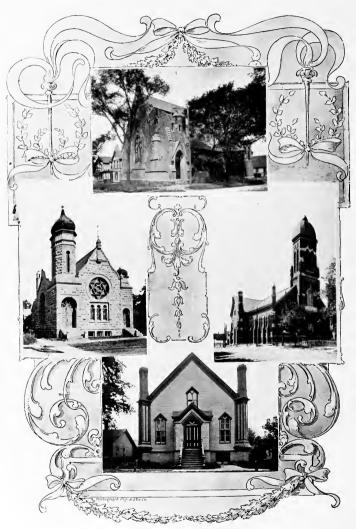
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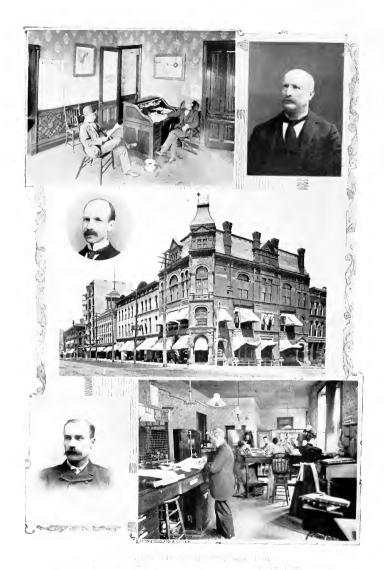
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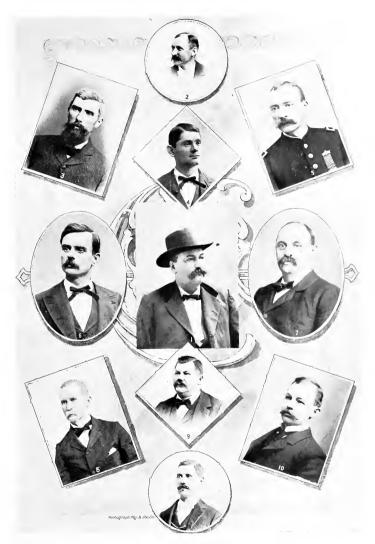




NORTH SIDE OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE.







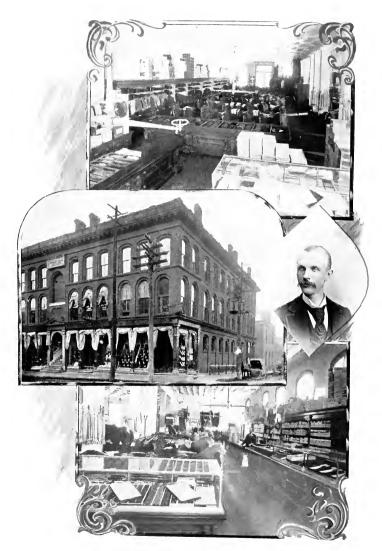
BLOOMINGTON C'TY GULVE -



... Mr. 1. 1. LANG. Ar Man.
... Mr. 1. 1. WELCH are Volu.
... Mr. J. F. JIXON. ... C. 1.
... Mr. F. C. SMITH, or C. 1.

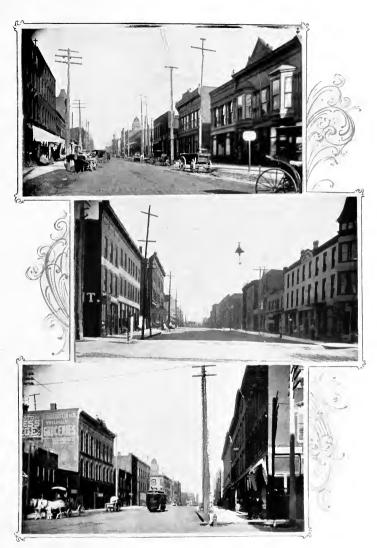


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BLUOMINGTON PHYSICIANS.

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2. (0. . . B. 741.105.
3. Dr. W. E. Y. (18ERGE)
4. Dr. W. L. HALLAM.
. Cr. H. B. REYNOLDS

(AVS)

W. D. F. 11 (40 25), 25 T

S. D. H. W. ELTER

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BLOOM MAGTON PHYSICIANS

INTERIOR VIEWS OF BLOOMINGTON BANAS

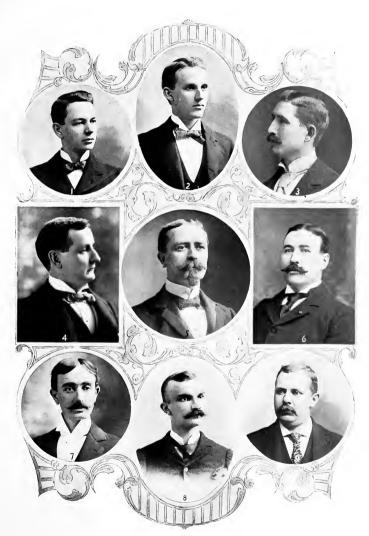




EAST SIDE OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE



WEST SIDE OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE.



OPERATIVE FORCE AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY.

5 MR M. H. GREEN, PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
4. MR. JOHN J CONDON. SUPERINTENDENT. 1. MR E. C. MAXSON, CREDITS AND ACCOUNTS.

CONDON SUPERINTENDENT. 1. MR E C MAXSON, CREDITS AND ACCOUNTS. 6. MR. ALONZO DOLAN, AST SUPERINTENTS 2 MR. A. C. MCFARLAND, COMPOSING ROOM. 9. MR C J ANDERSON, CYLINDER PRESS ROOM

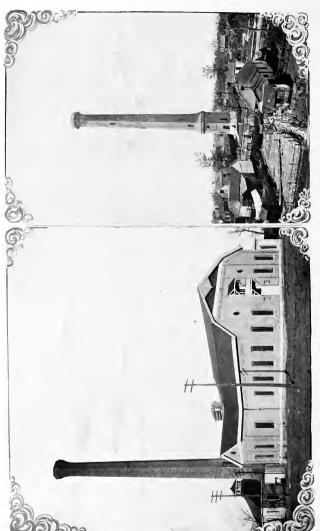
2 MR. A. C. MCFARLAND, COMPOSING ROOM.

9. MR. C. J. ANDERSON, CYLINDER PRESS ROOM.

8. MR. J. LEHMANN, BOOK BINDERY.

8. MR. J. SEPH BURT, PLATEN PRESS ROOM.

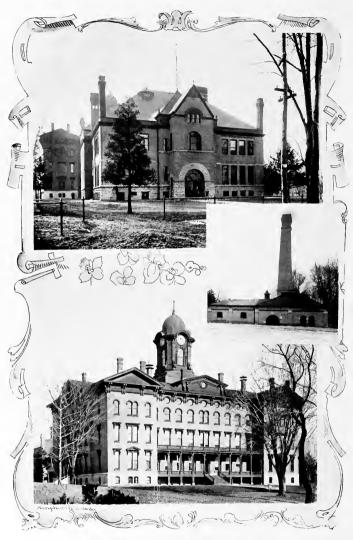
7. MR. F. E. GOETCHIUS, STEREOTYPER



BLOOMINGTON WATER WIRKS AND ENFITENCE BUILD OF WANT



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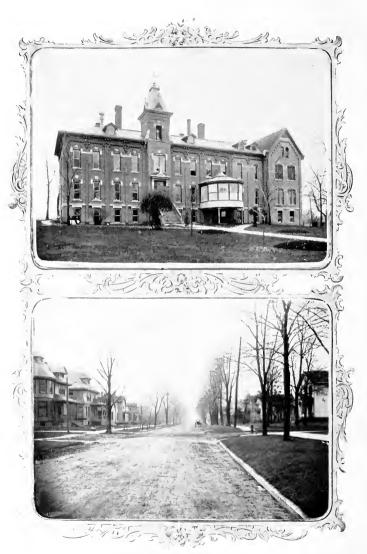


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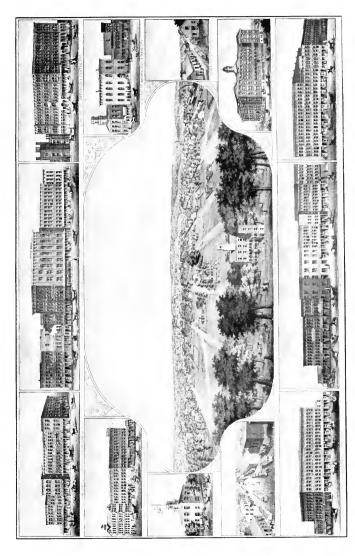


HE BUILDING AND ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, C. E. RO.: CLIFTE, Secretary



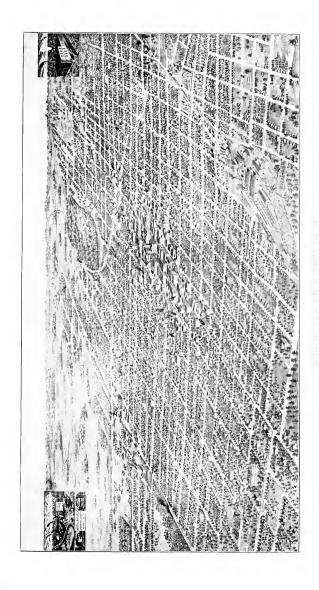


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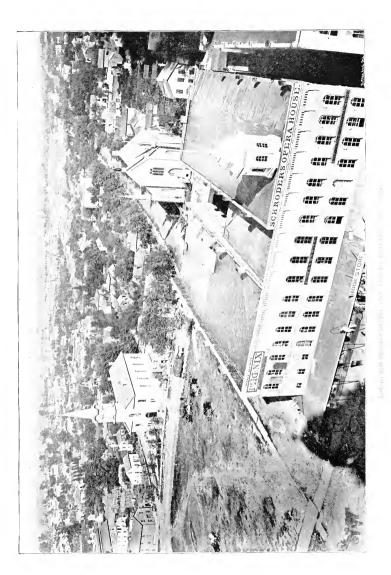


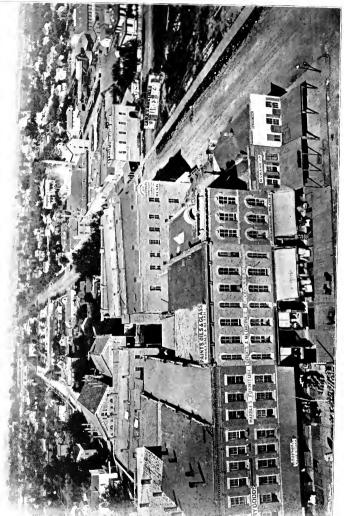
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF DESIGNATION AND TRADE

SIRD S-EYF VIEW OF CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, BJ.

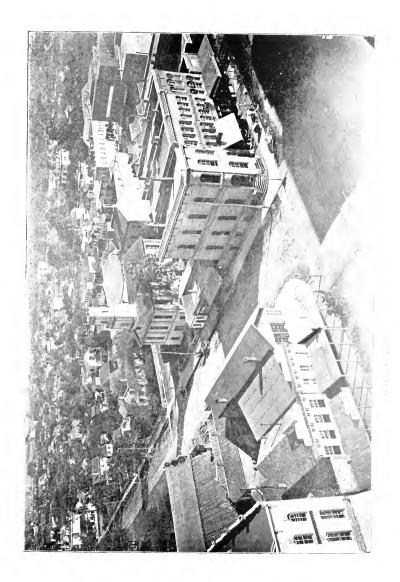


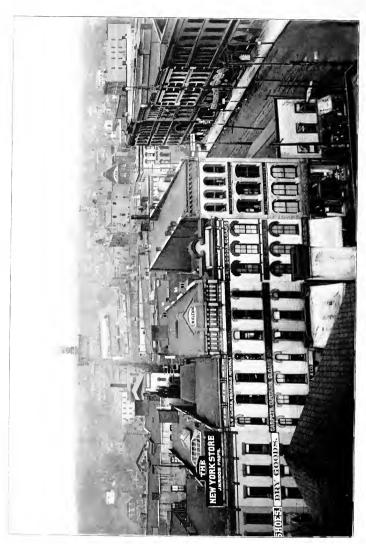
SUUTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY, From the Court House Donne in 1849.





LOOKING NORTH FROM COURT HOUSE DOME, as 1860





COUKING NORTH FROM COURT HOUSE DOME, 1836

